

Shih Chum Huang, Reginald M. and the Kuomintang, Aaron Filsler and D. G. Hannahan were among the speakers. They emphasized the attempts of the imperialist powers to smash Chinese revolution and pointed out that workers of all imperial countries could aid the revolution by demanding that their governments keep their "hands off China."

PENNSYLVANIA SEDITION CASE AGAIN QUASHED

Company Police Arrest Same Workers Thrice

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 27.—The Woodlawn sedition case, in which members of the Workers Party were charged with violation of the Flynn anti-sedition law, has been quashed, for the second time.

This case arose as a result of the raid on three houses in Woodlawn on Armistice Day, when eight men were arrested, put behind iron bars, charged with violation of the Flynn anti-sedition act and then released under \$1,000 bail each. The raid was conducted under the guidance of H. G. Meuk, chief of Jones & Laughlin police.

Through the efforts of the attorneys George J. Shaffer and H. H. Wilson, representing the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union, the case was dismissed before it ever came before the grand jury.

The Jones & Laughlin police, however, could not rest in peace and managed to get out another warrant for the arrest of the same eight men practically on the same charge. Subsequent to that the bail of three of the defendants, Pete Musnell, Milan Rescetar and Tom Zima was raised from \$1000 to \$5000.

Thrown Out of Court
This was before the case was submitted to the grand jury for action. The men were finally indicted by the grand jury on March 15 and the case was set for a hearing in Beaver County court for March 28th. Due to efforts of the attorneys of the I.L.D. and the American Civil Liberties Union the case was again quashed.

The Armistice Day raid took place in revenge against several workers of Woodlawn who dared to sue the chief of police of Allegheny for \$10,000 damages for an illegal arrest on July 27. Allegheny is another town owned and controlled by the Jones & Laughlin interests.

More Currents
At the same time, two Hungarian workers were recently arrested in Woodlawn and charged with violation of the same Flynn Anti-Sedition Act. The case of John Maki who was arrested in Monessen for distributing "Hands off China Leaflets" was settled in court when John Maki paid \$10 fine.

While the case of John Maki was considered in the Monessen court, John Kaspar of East Pittsburgh was arrested while distributing leaflets advertising the film "Breaking Chains." The leaflets were confiscated and Kaspar was released on \$25 bail. The case was then dismissed by the Burgess.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)
day without the probability of some money power butting in on a private civil war. In a few days the voters will select their choice of the two evils, William Hale Thompson and William E. Dever. Thompson is more broadminded than Dever. His slogan is: "America First," whereas Dever states that thousands of journeymen since victory is usually on the side of the heaviest artillery we believe the gangsters will win.

BECAUSE the Interstate Commerce Commission rejected the plans of the Van Swearingen brothers to consolidate five eastern railroads into a single system and denied Henry Ford authority to consolidate two railroads, the Herald-Tribune leaps to the conclusion that dollars do not dominate the policies of this government and its sub-committees. Rash conclusion! The explanation of this action of the chamber of commerce is to be found in the conflicting interests of the great banking groups that control the railroads. "When they bury the hatchet the commerce commission will place no more obstacles in their way."

MUSSOLINI has added another scalp to his collection of trophies taken from the Italian anarchist. After banning spaghetti, short skirts and bobbed hair, one would think than even such a glutton for work as Benito would call it a day and declare another war, for recreation. But no. He refuses to play. He insists on saving the people daily from themselves. He has now placed a ban on art, science and literature. We warn the hardy-gurdy man that his time will come.

ANOTHER columnist on another law relieves the prosecuting attorney from men of wealth doing the little irritations incidental to furnishing a home by calling in an interior decorator and giving him carte blanche to go ahead and decorate, money being the last thing he should worry about. When the job is finished, we are told, a wealthy man may be set back \$100,000. All men are surely free and equal in the United States. Sure there is nothing to stop the wage slave who helps produce the wealth of the country from leaving his \$5 a week room for another when the bed bugs get too familiar.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Organize the Traction Workers

ARTICLE XII—THE 1916 STRIKE; WHY IT FAILED

By ROBERT MITCHELL
It is important here to pause for a moment to note more carefully the nature of the condition against which Quackenbush was contending when he announced, "We are going to the mat with this thing." What were the men fighting for; what hours were they working; what pay were they receiving?

The Interborough in what way was off the rising tide of organization during the month of July had granted three successive increases of pay. The process of organization, as we have seen did not on that account stop. In spite of these increases the wage of the men was still under the subsistence level.

All Underpaid.
The Interborough at the time employed 634 motormen who received the high salary of \$3.67 per day of 10 hours, 7 days a week; 3180 conductors and guards received \$2.23 per day for a twelve hour day, 7 days a week, 84 hours, no time off; 710 ticket agents received \$2.26 per day, 7 days per week, 84 hours; 883 gate-men received \$1.50 per day, 12 hours per day, 7 days per week; 386 station porters received \$1.77 per day, 12 hours per day, 7 days per week.

Many of the men are still working these hours at the present time under a slightly improved wage. Such conditions would have driven any group of workers to revolt. The strength and enthusiasm of their mass energy would have led them to victory in spite of all obstacles and mistakes if it had not been for one thing: On August 7th by 1 p. m. the Interborough was as dead as the proverbial door nail. The tie-up was complete—but the motormen did not come out!

Tricked Motormen.
The explanation of this fact gives an insight into the double dealing and knavery of the Interborough which no other description can reveal. In the process of preparing for the strike the Interborough had used trickery, intimidation and fraud to induce some of the men to sign the "yellow-dog" contracts; it had used gunmen to compel men to join the "Brotherhood"; but even worse was its method of deceiving the motormen.

In order to do this it first went to the switchmen. A switchman is a worker who is learning the motorman's job. These switchmen were first of all told that if they went on strike, they especially would never get back inasmuch as any unskilled worker would be able to learn their work in a few days. In addition some of them were told that if they remained "loyal" they could immediately be made motormen. This won over some of the switchmen.

Played Against Each Other.
When the task with the switchmen had been completed, the Interborough went to the most likely motormen and told them that the switchmen had all signed up to take over the motormen's jobs when they walked out. A few men were deceived and upon request handed over their union cards. These cards were used by the various foremen of departments to get other motormen to sign over. In a few days practically all the motormen had been made to sign the "yellow-dog" contract.

Then they were called into the office again and informed that if they violated the contract they would be thrown into jail and every bit of possession taken from them.

Pittsburg Thugs On Job Ready for Big Coal Strike
PITTSBURGH, March 27.—Pittsburg, center of the bitterest exploitation of labor in America, is getting ready for an intensified reign of the terror that stalked through the valleys in 1919 and 1922. Some of the big union coal outfits plan to continue production on a non-union basis after April 1. To this end "banks of the coal and iron police guards paid by the operators are being increased," reports the Wall Street Journal. "Extensive installations of flood lights are being made to reduce the possibility of night attacks on properties."

Militant labor has been derelict in not establishing a powerful weekly paper in the important Pittsburg steel and coal district. While the editors of such a paper can expect cracked heads and ruined presses not only from the brutal anti-union employers there but from the bought and paid for corrupt trade union officials, the job has to be done sooner or later.

Coal Barons Fail West Va. Parley

the life and future of their union will wage the battle without strike action from other parts of the country unless the activities of the progressive and militant sections is successful in bringing out the unorganized West Virginia and Kentucky fields. The far-sighted members of the union have for the past year been agitating for propaganda and an organizing campaign among these miners.

Brophy Speaks On Strike.
John Brophy, progressive miners' leader, speaking before the commit-

tee of the condition against which Quackenbush was contending when he announced, "We are going to the mat with this thing." What were the men fighting for; what hours were they working; what pay were they receiving?

Accordingly, when the walkout spread over the system, the motormen, one of the most important divisions of the industry, remained aloof. This was the greatest blow the strike received. Not only had the Interborough succeeded in outwitting the Amalgamated officials but through trickery, double-dealing and fraud it had accomplished its aim of dividing the men.

The Amalgamated officers must accept responsibility for this situation for the reason that leaders cannot be excused for the kind of criminal negligence which they should have avoided. Besides the men had been ready and anxious to act at a time when the situation could undoubtedly still have been saved.

Police Take Part.
The strike began in all its intensity. At first no trains whatever were sent out. But soon with police protection and wire caging about the motormen's booths, a few of the trains ventured forth. The strike-breakers began to play their part as usual in Interborough procedure.

They had been quartered and fed at Weehawken, N. J., during the few weeks of preparation for the Interborough's second great union smashing crusade. Some of the finks rebelled at the company's failure to live up to its agreement with them to pay them in full for the period of waiting.

The agreement had been, \$2.50 per day for the period preceding strike duty and \$5.00 per day for the term of actual service. The Interborough double crossed even the strike breakers and finks! In a fight which took place at one of the agencies, a fink was murdered. Nothing was done to place responsibility for the crime, however. Life was cheap during the 1916 strike!

Accidents Multiply.
Every day saw a wreck, or a more or less serious accident. On the second day of the strike a fink motorman killed two people and injured 13 others. Several more were crippled for life and 14 injured the next day in a wreck on the "L". Interborough thugs and gunmen overran the city beating up and knifing the strikers. The police beat up and rode down several East Side gatherings of the workers. All in all it was a time of strenuous "law and order."

No less interesting are a number of other developments which marked the progress of the strike. Considerable violence was in evidence at all times. Naturally the company sought to prove that the leaders were behind it. One case of dynamiting was the outstanding feature of the strike. Nothing was ever proven against the men but they were condemned nevertheless. One of them later died on Blackwell's Island of pneumonia while serving his sentence.

"Preparedness."
Early in the strike efforts were made to have the public service commission intercede. At first the Interborough defied the commission but later Shonts and Hedley, president and vice president respectively of the company, appeared to testify at the hearing. When Hedley was confronted with the evidence of his trickery in violating the agreement with the Amalgamated and the public service, he was not in the least put out. "For thirty years," he explained, "I have been an advocate of preparedness."

loss, declared that in spite of the losses in the rank of the miners' union caused by the misleadership of the Lewis machine, the strike will be heroically carried thru by the rank and file.

"When the Lewis administration failed to support the hundred thousand coke region strikers during the last walk out, and left them to their fate, also they unorganized, had struck to aid the union and to become a part of it, he served notice on the operators that it was perfectly safe for them to begin their inroads into the union fields," said Brophy.

"Since the signing of the Jacksonville agreement the United Mine Workers of America has lost 13,000 dues-paying members, and has also lost, in some measure, its hold on its own membership," declared Brophy.

Brophy, who lost the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America at the last election only as a result of the sleight-of-hand tactics of the Lewis machine, asserted that since the conclusion of that agreement disintegration has resulted all along the line in the bituminous industry.

In declaring that the nationalization of the coal industry is the only alternative to the present chaotic condition, Brophy declared that the mine operators squander not only coal as a result of their incompetence and barbaric methods of competition, but also waste human life. "25,000 miners are killed at their work in the mines of the United States each year," he said. "That is three times the number of Great Britain."

The progressive leader said that he favored democracy in the trade unions not because he was under any illusion that it would create a state of perfection, but because "it provides the only chance for growth and changes for the best interests of the workers."

His testimony was so contradictory and manifestly false that Cohen, the attorney of the public service commission, proved that Hedley had lied repeatedly on the stand. Mr. Shonts made a much better witness. He joked continuously at their success in "putting it over on" the Amalgamated. The Company Union, he referred to as the "entente cordiale" between the company and the men.

Nothing, of course, came of the hearing. Another evidence that the courts and investigating agencies of the capitalist class are but disguises for concealing the true nature of its power! The Interborough merely defied its decision to arbitrate the strike.

All Labor Interested.
The extreme interest aroused by the strike forced organized labor to take a stand on the issues involved. Agitation began for a general sympathetic strike on the part of the whole labor movement of New York. The labor officials of the city did not take this agitation seriously and at first went along with it.

To their surprise the movement gained unexpected momentum. One after another of the unions, forced by the pressure of the rank and file voted to join the sympathetic strike. For a time it seemed as if such a general walkout would take place. Mayor Mitchell showed his true colors by threatening to call the militia.

General Strike Betrayed.
Then the forces behind the scenes began their deadly operations. One after another of the labor officials began to advise against such drastic measures. "Hesitant" Hugh Frayne openly stated that "a general strike may not be necessary after all." Sam Gompers came on from Washington to deliver an address to the machinists. In the course of his speech he said: "No doubt, you would like to have me speak about the traction strike, but at this time it would be better to stick to my subject." As a result, the sympathetic strike which could still have saved the situation was likewise sabotaged.

Battle Ends.
The struggle of the traction workers continued with declining vigor; the combined forces against the men, the lack of an adequate leadership which would fight the battle along the correct class lines, the increasing needs of the men all proved too much for them. Besides the failure of organized labor to support the strike sufficiently, and especially its failure to carry out the plans of the general strike after it had raised the hopes of the traction workers, actually broke the back of the strike.

All through the summer the contest continued, the men fighting stubbornly and the company gradually raising its degree of service with the aid of the strike breakers under police protection. Christmas of that year still found the men holding out but it was clear that the battle was lost.

Victory for the workers is not won in a day. Most frequently there are trying defeats along the way. The lessons of defeat are not learned as quickly and as thoroughly as one might hope. The Interborough traction workers had still another defeat to sustain before they could begin to build on a solid foundation. Such an event was the last 1926 strike. But no strikes are ever lost as we shall see. Each battle takes its place in the struggle leading to final victory!

Henry Ford to Testify Immune to Exposure

(Continued from Page One)

a most severe cross examination, say the attorneys for the inventor of "The Ford System." It is expected, however, that Senator Jim Reed, chief of counsel for Ford, will rest on his publicity already gained, and leave this routine job to Stewart Hamley, former Detroit judge.

Repeats Charge.
Ford's paper, the Dearborn Independent, in its latest issue has reiterated some of the charges against Sapiro's handling of "cooperatives," and adds a long-winded defense of religious prejudice. It says about Sapiro's financial deals:

"Under the Sapiro plan of cooperative marketing organizations, farmers or growers, in whatever locality an association was formed, signed contracts binding themselves to deliver their entire crop output to the association over a fixed period of years, the association to sell the products, paying the farmer after deducting all operating and selling expense. It was claimed for the plan that through this form of cooperative marketing, prices could be better controlled and that the producers would receive greater return for his products."

Declares Plan Disastrous.
"Investigation of the Sapiro plan by The Dearborn Independent showed just the reverse. With few exceptions, the investigation disclosed that the Sapiro plan of cooperative marketing resulted disastrously for the producers."

"Following the publication of these stories, Mr. Sapiro in 1925 filed his suit for libel."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

FILM SHEET HAS TROTSKY SCREEN STAR, WITH PAY

Arkansawyers Seriously Debate the Salary

By THURBER LEWIS.
McGEHEE, Ark., March 27.—"That guy Trotsky would have been a lot better off if he'd have stuck to the movies," and as the speaker, sitting next to me in the sun in front of what goes as a hotel in Arkansas, spit some essence of natural leaf at a prowling razor-back, I sat back and confirmed in my mind that there are as many half-wits in the stall as I had that.

My neighbor settled back in his chair and began thumbing the pages of his Saturday Evening Post with the further observation, "He might have been a star now pulling down a fat salary 'stead of runnin' a country bigger'n our'n."

"Where did you get all the dope on Trotsky, brother?" I asked.

Along With Norma.
"Here it is, right here," and he turned back the pages of the "Post" and showed me a picture.
The reproduction I saw was part of a double page spread under the caption "Close-up," written for Norma Talmadge, veteran silver-sheet heroine. It was a scene from a 1912 picture entitled, "My official wife." Clara Kimball Young, idol of the nickelodeon days, is shown surrounded by a group of the usual movie Russians. Underneath you are told that the unimposing looking gentleman with the full Van Dyke at the extreme right is none other than Leon Trotsky.

"Little Dreaming."
"Close Up," I found on further inspection, is a sort of biography of Norma's film career. Whoever wrote it for her has the following to say about Trotsky's screen experience:

"Mr. Young (Clara Kimball's hubby), still has a number of photographs of scenes from his production, 'My Official Wife,' in which Leon Trotsky, then known as Mr. Bronstein, played one of the Russians. Little did any of us dream that Trotsky would one day play a more sensational role in the history of the world than anything the most creative imagination could have invented for the screen."

I mentally took back my observation about morosity in Arkansas and proceeded to some figuring. The picture referred to, judging from the text of the story, must have been produced around about 1912. As I recall, Trotsky came to the United States after the war began, in fact as late as 1917, I believe, but certainly not before 1914. What's more, the "super" in the photo looks like Trotsky only as regards his beard. Leon is a strapping fellow. The diplomatic appearing conspirator "at the extreme right" is not only of ordinary stature—but he's bald. Trotsky's shock of hair is too well known.

Hollywood Scream.
I am sure the Arkansas turned the tables on me and made a little mental reservation of his own when he heard we laugh to scare the razor-back out of his gumbo bath.

It was the issue of the Post for March 26th and anyone interested to observe for himself the lengths to which the Hollywood publicity hounds will go and the facility with which Mr. Curtis Post falls for the obviously spurious will find Comrade Trotsky at the extreme right on page 26 of that number.

Six Cents Is Share Of Toilers In Steel Trust's Prosperity

U. S. Steel common stockholders are to get a 40 per cent stock dividend, whose cash value on each share at present rating is \$114. Each \$100 share is now valued at \$285 and with the 40 per cent extra thrown in, will be worth \$399 or four times its normal value.

Contrast with this the dividend increase that the U. S. Steel worker got last year in the shape of an increased wage over 1925. It was exactly six cents a day. His average wage in 1925 was \$5.88 a day and last year it jumped (!) to \$5.94. And at that Wallprol places little reliance in the steel trust's figures on wages. Just how the "average" was computed would make an interesting study in itself.

Just Soaked!
The original \$100 steel trust share of common stock was outrageously watered and actually represented but a fraction of that amount in invested capital. But now it is worth \$400. In one year it leaped in value by \$114 while the workers' wages went up 6 cents!

That is not all by a long shot. The steel worker averages \$1.06 less a day now than in 1920, on the trust's own figures. Oh, what a good strong union can do to the whole rotten set-up in the steel industry where the owners get literally everything, leaving to the producers only the barest, most miserable existence.

Mussolini Puppets Increased
ROME, March 27.—The Fascist militia was increased to 380,000 today under the authorization of Premier Mussolini.

Glasgow Votes Not to Feed King and Queen



King George and Queen Mary, England's royal pair, get some fun out of life by touring the country and attending banquets provided for them at public expense by various municipalities. Labor members of the Glasgow city council put a crimp in one of their plans by voting not to spend a penny of the city's money on any entertainment for them on their trip to Scotland next summer.

Denver Labor Asks One Dollar a Day Raise in Its Pay

DENVER, March 28 (FP).—A raise of \$1 a day from the present \$5 rate for municipal labor will be requested of the voters at the city election May 17 by the Denver City Employees' Union. A strong argument for the boost is that much of the labor, particularly in the park system, is employed only part of the year.

Retail Clerks Get \$1 Increase.
BELLEVILLE, Ill. (FP).—Over 300 retail clerks are benefited by a 2-year union agreement, carrying \$1 a week increase and an hour less on Saturdays.

Rail Telegraphers Enroll 351 New Members.
ST. LOUIS (FP).—The Order of Railroad Telegraphers enrolled 351 new members in February.

Latin American Book, "The Bird of Prey," Raps American Eagle

WASHINGTON (FP).—From Buenos Aires there has arrived in Washington an advertising poster for a new book, a best seller in Latin America, called "The Bird of Prey." This bird is the American eagle. The book recites the story of American armed aggressions in Latin America—in Mexico, Nicaragua, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and alleged plans for intervention in other countries in this hemisphere. Investigators just returned from South America say that large financial deals with American firms have recently been rejected by the governments of Colombia and Venezuela, with the explanation that public opinion in Latin America will not now tolerate any concessions to big business in the United States for fear that American armed forces may follow the dollars.

LAKE SEASON OPENS EARLIER



View of the Steamer "City of Detroit III," passenger liner arriving at Cleveland from Detroit in a stiff blow, officially opening the Great Lakes' navigation season of 1927—two weeks ahead of the average time, due to less ice than usual. With numerous heavy tonnage freighters added to the fleets this season, traffic on the Great Lakes is expected to be heavy. (Central Press Photo.)

SENATOR NORRIS FLAYS WARLIKE ACTS OF CALVIN

Opposes the President On Mexico, Nicaragua

WASHINGTON, March 27 (FP).—Sen. Gen. W. Norris, leader of the progressive group in congress, has been the first to speak out against the war-making program of the Coolidge administration in Latin American. Indicated by the sale of arms by the United States government to Adolfo Diaz, its puppet president in Nicaragua, and by the ending of the treaty against smuggling arms into Mexico.

"The action of the president and secretary of state," said Norris, "is shocking to every peace-loving citizen in civilization. The action in regard to Mexico is notice to those who want to overthrow the Mexican government that they will have a free hand in shipping there from our country all the arms and ammunition that may be needed."

Sees a New Cr.
"If the president and secretary of state without consent of congress can sell guns and munitions of war to Diaz to keep him in power in Nicaragua, there is no reason why they could not sell some of our battleships to Mussolini; there is no reason why they could not put a czar on the throne in Russia and sell him, in time, on his promissory note, the cannons and guns now belonging to our government."

Sen. Borah, meeting the press correspondents daily, has not ventured to denounce the administration's acts, although he considers them in violation of the senate resolution asking for friendly arbitration of the oil lands dispute with Mexico.

UNION HEADS TO FIX AUTO LABOR JURISDICTIONS

WASHINGTON (FP).—Executives of all international unions claiming jurisdiction over parts of the motor vehicle industry took part in a conference in the executive council room at American Federation of Labor headquarters on March 24 to consider ways and means of organizing the 500,000 or more workers in the automobile, truck and accessories plants of the United States and Canada.

Jurisdictional Fights.
This was the second such meeting held since the A. F. of L. convention at Detroit last October ordered that a campaign be launched to utilize these workers. At the first gathering it appeared that some unions were indifferent, because of jurisdictional claims, to the project of creating an industrial union of automobile workers.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. then asked the several unions' executives to secure consent from their executive boards for surrender of jurisdiction, at least until all the automobile plants should be made safe for labor unionism. It was suggested that the allocation of the new recruits to the various trade unions could be taken up afterward.

Try To Settle.
Studies have meanwhile been made by the A. F. of L. research department as to just what labor processes are involved in the industry, and how these numerous operations, performed generally in connection with new and complicated machinery, may be classed as to trade.

This problem of deciding whether a Ford or General Motors employee is a machinist or a sheet metal worker or a common laborer is the most difficult one with which the jurisdictional experts have had to deal. The employee may be shifted from the one class to another and from that to a third within a brief time.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

government's policies in all parts of U.S. steps?

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Local Agreements and the Coming Struggle in the Coal Mining Industry.

It is good news that comes from Iowa to the effect that 30 independent coal operators have agreed to continue the Jacksonville agreement but without knowing the tonnage which their mines turn out it is difficult to estimate the effect this will have on the general situation in the mining industry.

The coal operators of Central Pennsylvania have also agreed to continue the agreement pending negotiations and this too, while it indicates a lack of desire on the part of these groups of operators to fight the union openly at this time is also an indication that their continuation of the agreement is dependent upon the outcome of the dispute in the central competitive field—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

But more important than the attitude of the operators is the fact that these scattered agreements are proof that the Lewis administration of the UMWA has definitely abandoned the policy of national agreements and national strike action in the bituminous industry. Without a struggle the Lewis machine is actually dividing the union into sections.

How soon this suicidal policy will make its deadly effects apparent in the coming struggle with the powerful operators of the central competitive field it is too early to state. As it is the union faces the end of the contract period on March 31 after its officials have given guarantees that a national strike is not contemplated.

The unorganized fields are decisive in this situation and local agreements serve only to emphasize the fact so often stated by the "Save the Union" bloc that only an intensive organization campaign in West Virginia and Kentucky will put the union in a position to talk turkey to the coal barons.

Anything short of this is playing into their hands.

Organizing the Automobile Industry.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor and a committee representing the various international and national unions affected have outlined a plan for the organization of the automobile industry. If the adoption of the plan is followed by immediate action THE DAILY WORKER will be only too pleased to give all the support possible to the campaign.

The plan itself as reported by the Federated Press appears to be similar to that applied in the steel industry in 1919-20. It is designed to bridge the gap between craft unions and industrial unions, to reduce the dangers of jurisdictional disputes during the process of organization and in this respect it is an admission that in gigantic and highly specialized industries a new form of organization and new methods are necessary.

During the steel industry organization campaign the plan adopted provided for the concentration of all workers directly under the auspices of the organizing committee and their subsequent allocation to their respective craft and occupational unions. The present plan calls for the organization of a "temporary industrial union" but this is to include only the workers engaged in what is termed "repetitive" processes—machinists, pattern-makers, moulders and other skilled trades will be organized in the unions claiming jurisdiction over them. Following organization of the industry it is planned to "distribute" the repetitive process workers among the other unions.

The above plan is important only in that it indicates that the leadership of the A. F. of L. is unable to face honestly the cold facts of modern industry. The committee in charge will find that the attempt to organize workers in two different kinds of organization will be a terrible handicap. The plan introduces the element of division among workers who have been drawn closer to one another by the pressure of the machine process and it militates against the creation of that spirit of common need and solidarity so necessary in efforts for mass organization.

We will have more to say on this subject. At present in addition to the above it is enough to pledge the support of the only American labor daily to the proposed organization campaign in the auto industry and to urge upon A. F. of L. officials the necessity of utilizing all forces in this work—the Ford Shop Bulletin, published by the Detroit section of the Workers Communist Party for instance, with a circulation of over 10,000 copies, every one of which is read by an automobile worker.

The Chicago Elections.

Sample of mayoralty election propaganda in Chicago:
"All the Negroes are for Wm. Hale Thompson. Will you place yourself on the level of a Negro?"

Thousands of leaflets bearing this 100 per cent American message have been distributed by some individual or organization as campaign literature. The race war which took place in 1919 seems to have taught no lesson to the Chicago Nordics.

Thompson is one of the most crooked politicians in the United States, his slogan is "America First," his stock-in-trade jingoistic diatribes delivered against Great Britain but whoever distributed the above leaflet has assured him of a solid vote in Chicago's south side Negro residence district.

It will be remembered that Dever, the present mayor, knelt and kissed Cardinal Mundelein's ring during the Eucharist congress, and the Thompson "America First" slogan undoubtedly refers also to this manifestation of primitive piety on the part of Thompson's principal opponent.

Thompson will probably be elected by a combined klan and Negro vote, the city of Chicago will be in the hands of whatever capitalist interest will pay the highest price for the privilege and another instance of the fatuous futility of the official labor policy of supporting candidates of the capitalist parties will have been recorded.

The Disintegration of the Socialist Party

By DAVID KUITKO.
ARTICLE III.

"AS A MEMBER of the party and one willing to devote himself fully to the socialist movement I address these words to you. I firmly believe that they are entirely constructive." That is how Mr. Nathan Fine, associate director of the Research Department of the Rand School begins his apology for the sad news he is to break to the Socialist Party membership.

KNOWING that "seeing is believing," Mr. Fine adduces a table of votes polled by the Socialist Party in the last election. Yet so disheartening are the facts that he himself says that the "only conclusion that can be drawn from the table is that the Socialist Party is practically wiped out except in three States: California, New York and Wisconsin. I hope that none . . . will think that I am a cynic or a secret or open enemy of the party. But this vote must mean even to the most sanguine old-timer and dyed-in-the-wool socialist party member or official that we have failed as a political party."

WHAT consolation can he offer to the members, if the last election results were so deplorable? What encouragement can he give them if in 45 states, out of 48 the Socialist Party broke down completely, and even in the three remaining states it was "not a state-wide vote?"

IF we compare the number of votes cast for the Socialist Party candidates in these three states with the number it used to poll, the status of the Socialist Party will be such that "we have nothing to lose by going out of business entirely as a political party, nationally in the States, and locally," a conclusion reached not by a "cynic or a secret or open enemy of the party."

NOW, the Socialist Party never participated in any other campaign save the political one. It usually became busy just shortly before election took place, in order to add to the number of noses it could count and tell the world to "watch us growing." It tabulated the votes when it received them to know how many it still lacked to elect an official. It cared little where these votes came from, so long as it could cash them in by electing some candidate to office. It boomed candidates by fire crackers and torch light processions. The emblem—the torch—had been physically lit once a year, and it usually left an ill smell, if it happened to be indorsed by some

trade union official, it counted the number of members belonging to that organization and it was jubilant. To go into the thick of this very membership, to be with it in its daily struggles—this was out of the question: "We are neutral," don't you see. And since its measure of strength has been in the number of votes cast for its ticket, to span the gulf between the economic and political sides of one and the same labor struggle was never attempted. The result is that its political "patronizers" have ceased patronizing it. The state of bankruptcy could not have been better admitted than by Mr. Fine stating in his cryptic sentence: "we have nothing to lose by going out of business." If it would not go out of business, it will become fossilized as the Socialist Labor Party has become, and the prospect of becoming a mummy is not very enticing.

OF course Mr. Fine speaks such discouraging words not because he lost faith in the "socialist cause." Oh, no, the socialist party has still a great mission, only . . . not a political one. Arithmetic is a dry subject, and Mr. Fine expects nothing good out of it for the future of the socialist party, for he sees it going fast to its destruction, and he warns it to retreat in time.

TO be sure, Mr. Fine did not come to speak of death alone, he came to speak of transfiguration. He advises the socialist party to die as a party and transfigure itself into a "socialist society," which should serve as a spiritual or educational buttress for the future party of "producers." He says: "My suggestion is that the socialist party reorganize itself into the 'American Socialist Society' and declare that it is no longer a political party, but solely a propaganda and educational society to promote socialism and independent political action of the producing classes. . . . The socialist party together with others send out an invitation to the groups and organizations in the United States interested in establishing a clean-cut independent political party with power in the hands of organized farmers, trade union and independent political organizations. That is to say, such a conference would include the farmer-labor parties, especially of Minnesota, the progressive party of Illinois and possibly of Idaho, those farmers' groups which do not have any communists in the hay stacks, those trade unions and labor groups which are bona fide and represent the American socialist society. The Communists would be barred either as representa-

tives of any labor organization or as part of any group whatever."

THIS plan dispels all doubt that Mr. Fine's words are "entirely constructive," especially since the two chief things are to be well observed: (1) to make a thorough search for the Communists in the "hay stacks" and (2) to nominate in local contests and concentrate, and try to 'deliver the goods,' concretely by electing officials." Under such a plan the socialist party is converted into a "propaganda" bureau which is supposed to lead the parade with the "socialist torch."

IT is very easy to speak of the socialist torch (propaganda or education) for the simple reason that in the torch there is nothing concrete. Here numbers mean nothing. In real life even in the past when the socialist party had one hundred thousand members, when a million members voted its ticket, even then was the torch unable to light the path of the labor movement. The party had done next to nothing in the way of educating its members. Now it is too late, for its petty-bourgeois elements crept out and away, its proletarian elements are absorbed by the left wing movement.

YET the socialist party is not without a mission, whether it will be called "socialist party" or "socialist society." Its future activity will consist in using its "torch" to throw light on the "hay stacks" where the Communists may be hidden, that is to inform the A. F. of L. bureaucrats of the "who's who" amongst its critics. "For a 'party' or 'society' which has nothing to do with union activities, nor with political activities, as Mr. Fine proposes, has a reason for existence only then when it will help in the hunt upon the Communists; its future mission will consist in tracing the activity of the Communists and reporting it to the authorities. On this field it will be kept busy; there it is still needed. A socialist knows a little more about the whereabouts of Communists than a Mr. Green or Wolf. That the socialist party leadership is already an important link in the chain of Mr. Lewis, Sigman, Wolf and . . . Judge Rosalowski, may be seen by those who follow the socialist press.

YET the socialist party is by far not of one piece. Some would rather bury their heads in the sand, thus thinking to avoid the danger of destruction by not seeing it. That besides liquidators, there are still some die-hards there, we shall see from the next installment.

Boston District of Workers Party Takes Energetic Steps to Carry Out Its Quota in the Ruthenberg Membership Campaign

BOSTON, MASS.—A special membership drive committee was elected by the last meeting of the Political Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party here. The following members were appointed on the District Membership Drive Committee to act together with the District Language Organizers: S. Puleo, L. Marks, J. Sammer, J. Sheehan, E. J. Karas, S. D. Levine, W. Seligman, R. Zellins, E. Puhpol, J. Resnick, M. Whittier.

The committee is making an extensive plan to put over the membership drive and already the Committee has on hand over 2000 names of prospective Party members and they intend to reach each and every sympathizer. The drive will also be especially connected with our work in the trade unions and in the open air meetings, factory meetings, etc. The first meeting of the membership committee will be held on Monday March 28th at 36 Causeway St. 8 o'clock sharp and all members of the Membership Committee are requested to attend; also all Party functionaries of Boston.

A special Organizational Conference to consider the question of a Ruthenberg Membership Drive, and a number of other important organizational matters will be held on Sunday April 3rd, and it is expected that delegates from all cities will be present. District No. 1 is determined to put over its campaign on a large scale and in this way a proud tribute to Comrade Ruthenberg and his life and work.

WORKERS THROUOUT COUNTRY ANSWERING RUTHENBERG CALL

CHICAGO, Ill., March 27.—According to Jay Lovestone, acting general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, reports indicate that throughout the country the party members are answering the Ruthenberg enrollment call with considerable fervor.

From the unit in Great Falls, Mont. the national office of the party has received the following reply to its call for action on the Ruthenberg enrollment.

"We wish to express our grief for the loss of our leader Comrade Ruthenberg. Our minds shall always be centered on the work he has accomplished for the workers, and we pledge ourselves to carry on the struggle which was his last request. Comrade Ruthenberg will long live after his persecutors are forgotten. And long live the Workers (Communist) Party, the monument Comrade Ruthenberg so ably directed the construction of. Such are the sentiments of the Great Falls unit of the Workers (Communist) Party."

From the Coal Fields.

From the coal fields and steel centers of Pennsylvania we are receiving responses of this character:

"Here in our unit we have realized very well the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg. Therefore we have redoubled our efforts in recruiting new mem-

Ruthenberg Memorial Demonstrations Held By New York Pioneers

During the week-end nine Ruthenberg memorial meetings were held here in different sections of the city by the Young Pioneers.

They were addressed by the members of the district executive committee, who told the assembled children of the life and work of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg, founder of the Communist movement of this country. Almost 100 new members were secured.

bureaus, as well as all the DEC's are planning to hold special meetings to consider the most effective ways and means of getting the maximum results out of the present Ruthenberg enrollment for the upbuilding of the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Youth Will Continue Fight.

SEATTLE, Wash.,—"Resolution passed University Branch 2, Section 12, expressing deepest regret loss Comrade Ruthenberg, great man pass but cause moves on. His work so unflinchingly performed a great foundation stone for superstructure of party. Youth must be encouraged to prepare for leadership. Fight on."

Loss To Anti-Imperialists

PALO ALTO, Calif.—"Wish to express our regret at the death of Comrade Ruthenberg which deprived us anti-imperialists of an able leader, but are sure his spirit will remain forever as a guiding light for us revolutionists."

"American Sun Yat Senist Society Per H. Smith, Acting Chairman of CEC."

On The Death Of Comrade Ruthenberg.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"He falls and passes with a clean shield. No blood of any creature was on his hands. He fought for the world's workers, and wouldn't yield. To tyrants, but battled for the poor in all lands."

"When the hour was darkest, his followers few— Calmly and patiently this comrade-pioneer Smiled and struggled till his courage drew From thousands love and allegiance year by year."

"A failure? Nay! a colossal success His was the triumph that the mass shall share Freedom from wrong thru martyrdom's career. His name shall live like John Reed's everywhere."

Hold Special Meetings.

All the national language fraction

DRAMA

GINGERBREAD ROYALTY

Poison, emperors, and intrigue mix in "The Crown Prince"

Reviewed By HARBOR ALLEN.
A ROCOCO palace, a Gothic hunting lodge, poison, intrigue, a wily chancellor, an emperor with red pants and Franz Josef mutton chops, royal abdications, cadets who die for their prince, a princess with red hair and fiery temper, an heir to the throne who years to "be a free man so I can marry the woman I love."

All these are crammed into a pompous play called "The Crown Prince," translated from the Hungarian of Ernest Vajda by Zoe Akins, produced by L. Lawrence Weber at the Forrest Theatre. Fifty years ago this sort of gingerbread royalty had a glamor for "democratic" America. Now it is just stale cake, gone to crumbs. To freshen it up, it has been sprinkled with democratic icing: "You belong to the old order," says the prince to the emperor, "I to the new. To you the emperor's word is sacred because it is the emperor's word. To me and to the people, it is sacred only when it is just."

Pretty stale icing too. The rest of the play consists of stilted speeches, ham acting, mysterious entrances through secret doors, orations on "the will to love," torn letters, threats, shots, a poisoning duel, and a program note insisting that the play is based on "actual facts." It has nothing for the worker.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

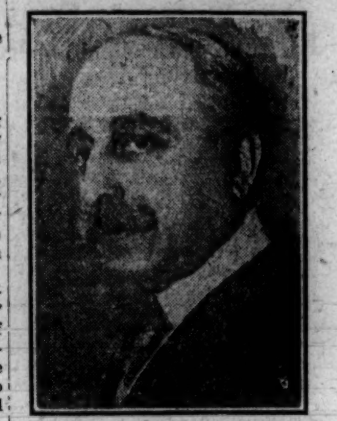
There will be three shiftings of plays, tonight: "That French Lady," will move from the Ritz to the Central Theatre; "Countess Maritza," at the Forty-fourth Street, will be transferred to Jolson's, and "Menace," playing at the Forty-ninth Street Theatre, will move to the Comedy Theatre.

The Civic Repertory Players will present five plays this week at the 14th Street Theatre. "Cradle Song" will be given Monday night, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday matinees; "Inheritors," Tuesday and Friday nights; "La Locandiera," Wednesday night; "Three Sisters," Thursday night, and "The Master Builder," Saturday night.

The new plays scheduled to open tonight include: "Mariners" at the Plymouth; "Le Maire's Affairs," at the new Majestic; "Cherry Blossoms," at the 44th Street and "Lost" at the Mansfield.

This is the final week for "The Brothers Karamazov" at the Guild theatre. "The Silver Cord" is playing this week at the Golden.

FERDINAND GOTTSCHALK



Plays in "The Crown Prince," the new Ernest Vajda romance at the Forrest Theatre.

"Brilliant," a play by Lyman Brown, opens in Pittsburgh April 11 with Wanda Lyon and McKay Morris in the cast. It is due on Broadway the following week.

"The Field God," by Paul Green, author of "In Abraham's Bosom," will be produced by Edwin R. Wolfe at Werba's Brooklyn Theatre on April 11, coming here a week later. Fritz Lieber will head the cast.

Bertha Kalich will open a two week's engagement on Broadway beginning April 18. She will be seen in "Magda" and "The Riddle Woman."

"The Message," by George A. Natanson and Arthur S. Ross, is scheduled for this city about the middle of April. Howard Lang heads the cast.

Arch Selwyn, just returned from Europe, announces that he will produce next fall "The Garden of Eden," with Corinne Griffith, motion picture actress, possibly in the leading role, a German comedy "Calais to Dover," concerned with channel-swimming, and a new Lonsdale play, "Most of Us Are," in association with Arthur Hopkins.

The Stagers, rather inactive now for many months, is planning to produce a play called "Wall Street" by James Rosenberg.

Rosalind Fuller and J. C. Nugent will appear in a comedy called "What Would You Do?" translated from the German of Lajos Lauria by L. A. Burrell and Lawrence R. R. Brown.

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Col. 7293 Eves. 8:45. Mats. 2:45
By John Howard Lawson

Garden Expelled From
Australian Communist
Party as Opportunist

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 27.—J. S. Garden, a member of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Australia has been expelled from the party because he refused to declare his membership in the party only when he was reported in the press as not belonging to the organization.

A statement issued by the Communist Party states that Green has been developing towards the right for the last year.

Gary Railway Workers
Will Win Wage Raise

GARY, Ind., March 27.—Discussion of the demands of the railroad workers of this city is being resumed in Chicago.

The 7 per cent raise in wages that the union is demanding will be granted, according to Walter Wall, business agent of the union. If so, the union will not press the other nine demands.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWS STANDS

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GUILD Thea. W. 52 St. Eves. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

THE SILVER CORD
Week Apr. 4—Red McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Th. 52 St. E. of 57 Circle
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

Mates Keep Old Wages
While Engineers Ask
For Increase In Pay

While the Neptune Association of masters and mates was renewing its former wage agreement with the United States Shipping Board for another 12 months the Ocean Association of Marine Engineers is asking wage increases for members employed on Shipping Board boats. The increase would apply only to men on motor ships, whose wages would be stabilized at a point \$25 above the wages of engineers on regular burners.

Deck officers wages run as follows:
Masters, \$270 to \$330; First mates, \$175 to \$195; Second mates, \$155 to \$175; Third mates, \$140 to \$155 and Fourth mates, \$140 to \$145.

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DUBINSKY IS EXPOSED ON THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL UNION 10

The Statement of the Cutters' Welfare League on the 25th Anniversary of the Cutters' Local Union No. 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The cutters of the women's garment industry are now celebrating the 25th anniversary of the existence of Local 10. In these 25 years the cutters' local has gone through many struggles from which much can be learned for the future.

In addition to the so-called "history" of Local 10 as given out by the present administration much more can be added to it.

Organized in 1901, Local 10 has had various administrations. There were time when Tammany Hall controlled the union. However, rotten the Tammany Hall administration of those days was, the rights of the membership were not violated as is being done by the present so-called "socialist" administration. The Dubinsky administration has reached such a state of betrayal and terror against the membership, that the former Tammany Hall administration in comparison with the present were idealists and good union leaders.

Will Praise Themselves. At their present celebration the Abe Cahans and the Sigmans will deliver beautiful poems to the Dubinsky administration for its empty victories. The main sermon will be delivered by the second handed "knock-out Dubinsky". He will tell the cutters of his great achievements accomplished for the workers during the five or six years in which he was in office. He will tell them "1001 tales", but he will not tell the truth.

Will Dubinsky tell the cutters of the standard of production that he obtained for them from the bosses—how many of the cutters are getting the three dollar raise—will he also speak of his betrayal of the last agreement? How many cutters will be deprived of their bread and butter? Will he tell of the pogrom that the International in conjunction with the administration of Local 10 are conducting against the cloak and dressmakers. Will he mention what results the pogrom has already brought to the cutters? Will he point out the hundreds of shops which are no more employing cutters and where the bosses themselves became the cutters? All of the above will surely be forgotten at the jubilee.

His Own Boys. What Dubinsky will speak of is that the cutters have been always loyal to his majesty, and in regard to the progressive group, that they do not exist. It will not be difficult for him because those who will be gathered at the celebration will accept anything from him as virgin truth. The squealers of Long Island, the decayed element of the cloak-makers' union and the gangsters of Heckerman will swallow everything that Dubinsky utters, hook line and sinker.

What are the real facts regarding the loyalty of the cutters to their "beloved" manager? When we look back to 1924 when the International officials forced upon the membership the fifty cent dues we find that Dubinsky on August 18, 1924 with his executive, came to the local meeting with the recommendation for fifty cent dues. After all his pleadings the membership indignantly rejected the recommendations. Only thru fraud could the administration force upon the workers the fifty cent dues at another meeting August 25, 1924.

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The situation created at that time was such, that the dissatisfaction in the ranks of the cutters almost caused Dubinsky's resignation. Also after the successful fight of the Joint Action Committee when all the locals decided to pay thirty-five cents dues, Dubinsky demanded of the cutters forty cents, which demand they also rejected. As in the above instance Dubinsky succeeded by fraud in putting thru his proposition.

Total Failure. Dubinsky can not belittle the strength of the progressive opposition, for the official records in the local will prove all his attempts at annihilating this opposition, which were total failures. His first attempt to rid himself of the progressive opposition was made upon his return from the Boston convention of the I. L. G. W. U. He then suspended for two years the most active members of the local such as Cooper, Steinberg and others. For the "crime" of being part of the progressive group. Horowich was latter suspended for a similar "crime". The final operation Dubinsky made in order to rid himself of the opposition resulted in 26 active members being suspended from the local. These 26 active members were suspended for no other crime than that of being staunch fighters against his strike-breaking and betrayal of the cloak and dress makers as well as against the cutters.

Progressives Are Powerful. At the present the progressive group represents a powerful and determined opposition which put fear into the hearts of Dubinsky and his clique. The progressive cutters group has for the past four years sunk its roots deep into the ranks of the cutters receiving great support from the rank and file.

All of the above facts will surely not find any place in the speeches of the Dubinskys and Sigmans and not in the so-called "history" of Local 10 which has been published by the administration. The conglomerated underworld heroes and the poisonous elements thrown off from the body of the union who will be present at the banquet are not interested in the above facts. Their only desire is one bottle of whiskey after another. The cutters—rank and file—who lived thru all the struggles and are really interested in the welfare of the union should certainly have a real celebration of the 25th anniversary of their union. A celebration of the cutters and for the cutters.

Such a celebration will certainly take place at another occasion in the near future. The present celebration is the Dubinsky-Sigman clique's last one in the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Boston City Council, Jingo League, Secret Spies, Trail Pioneers

BOSTON, March 27.—Boston's city council has started another red scare by asking Mayor Nichols and District Attorney Foley to hunt for distributors of Communist pamphlets among school children in two working class districts. The Industrial Defense Assn. Inc., a professional patriotic organization, started Councilman Robert Wilson on the hunt. Wilson is also seeking Governor Fuller's aid through "the secret service branch of the government."

Two Million Married Women Work in U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 27 (FP).—Two million married women in the United States are employed at wages in industry, says Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. This represents an increase of 41 per cent in the last 10 years in the number of married women employed in mechanical and manufacturing plants. Over 8,500,000 women, according to 1920 census figures, were working in gainful occupations outside their homes. This represented one-fifth of the total number of wage-earners in the country. Over 4,000,000 of these working women were in the producing and distributive trades.

CROWDS SEE "BREAKING CHAINS" BENEFIT FOR DEFENSE OF JAILED CLOAKMAKERS AND FURRIERS

Over six thousand workers saw the famous motion picture "Breaking Chains" which was presented yesterday at New Star Casino for the benefit of the Defense Fund for imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. Before the final showing of the picture had taken place last night, Henry Robbins, chairman of the Defense Committee, reported that over \$500 had been taken in collections, and that at every performance the hall was crowded with hundreds of people standing. Large Funds For Defense. "It was an overwhelming success,"

Photographic Workers Hold An Organization Meeting This Evening

A mass meeting for the purpose of beginning an intensive campaign to organize all unorganized photographic workers in New York will be held tonight at Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. A number of prominent speakers will talk on the general problem of labor organization and on the definite work before the photographers of the city.

Darrow and Dry Chief To Debate April 23

Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago lawyer, will tell Wayne B. Wheeler, head of the Anti-Saloon League, just why professional prohibitionists make him sick, when he appears in a debate at Carnegie Hall on April 23.

Darrow is going to maintain that "The National Prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic is detrimental to the public welfare," and Wheeler will attempt to deny it. In commenting on the forthcoming battle Darrow declared that "the prohibitionists are the only bunch of fanatics. I think, who are hell-bent on poisoning a person for breaking a law which is only a misdemeanor. Might as well hang a person for swearing."

Darrow Discusses Criminals. Clarence Darrow speaking at the New School of Social Research, on the subject of "Criminal Law and the Criminal," stated that juries were very often composed of twelve unintelligent men who were called upon to decide whether or not a thirteenth man was worse or better than they were.

Teachers Union To Put Up Fight Over Firing Of Wagner, Prize Poet

Fraternizing greetings were exchanged Saturday between Brooklyn, N. Y., and the sleepy little town of Dayton, Tenn., with the discharge of Charles A. Wagner, a young poet, from the Berriman Junior High School.

Wagner, a recent graduate of Columbia, and winner of the Alfred Knopf prize for the best volume of verse in 1925, told the Teachers' Union that he was fired because "he had dared teach the theory of evolution to his pupils," in the cause of his work as a geography instructor. He declares that the assertion of the principal of the school that he was fired for "incompetence" is the usual official alibi in delicate cases of this kind.

Meanwhile, Dr. Henry R. Linville, head of the Teachers' Union, announces that he intends making a public issue of the case.

Tong Warfare Ended; Peace Pact Is Signed

Permanent peace between the warring tonga of Chinese in the United States was declared in a pact signed at a secret meeting yesterday at noon.

The peace pact was signed in a room at the Hotel Pennsylvania while squads of policemen paced the corridors and guarded every entrance. It was received with a jubilant celebration. Messengers were even then hurrying to the Chinese headquarters in the five boroughs and the wires were carrying the word to all parts of the country.

Young Building Trades Workers Meet Tuesday

A special fraction meeting of Young Workers' League members who work in the building trades will be held Tuesday evening, March 29, 7 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., Room 46.

American Soldiers Kill Each Other Over Gun

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Two enlisted men at the Fort Scott barracks got into a quarrel today over the possession of an automatic pistol. The fight became serious, and each shot and killed the other. The dead: Private Perry Holmes of Indiana, and Private William O. Escue, of Lynneville, Tenn.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Post-War Conditions Broke About Housing Situation; Tenants Enemies Exposed

"What and who brought about the present housing situation?" is the question answered in today's article by Will de Kalb, DAILY WORKER housing investigator. In the subsequent articles in the series, the proof of the existence of a housing shortage will be revealed, the danger of the slums to the health and morals of the inhabitants will be described, and the methods by which the situation is being met will be cited.

By WILL DE KALB. That a crime has been committed against the public weal has been proved by previous articles in this series. Now the question of paramount importance is, "What and who caused the housing shortage?"

After the war, the American expeditionary forces were demobilized in the far east, so many country-folk left their homesteads and came to the big city. All in all, New York became a lodestone that attracted all classes and races of people, all anxious to work, make a living, and live good, normal and productive lives.

Landlords Reorganize. But the landlords sensed this new demand for rooms. They knew that the line of applicants would increase, instead of diminish. He saw his chance. He re-organized his dying organizations. He started new ones. Rents were raised. Tenants, who could not be raised high enough, were evicted. No repairs were ever brought to the brow of an all-powerful landlord. His were the legislators and the jurist. All he had to do was gather in the coin.

Then the era of rent-gouging began. In the coldest nights of winter, families were forced on the streets, with all their possessions, because they could not meet an additional raise. People starved to pay the landlord. As many as a dozen lived in one room. Two and three families occupied one three-room apartment, meant only for one. Boarders were taken in, in addition to the family, and morals were thrown by the board. People lived in a squalor and filth that almost belied the fact that this is the twentieth century.

Legislators Revenge. Then the emergency rent laws, after much agitation, were passed. The landlords' organizations had a powerful lobby that made days of debate necessary before the bill received a majority. Many law-makers did not attend the sessions so that they would not have to declare themselves.

But the public demanded relief. The law-makers knew that their chances for re-election were not worth anything if they did not remedy the housing situation. The emergency rent laws were passed and the rent-gouging activities of the landlords were curbed.

Laws Curb Gougers. The landlord could gouge almost as much as ever, though. Only, if he raised the rent too high, the tenant could fight him in court. He also had to "improve" the flat a little before he could raise beyond the limit fixed by law. And if a judge who had political aspirations was sitting on the bench, he occasionally turned down the graft offered by the landlords' organization, and decided against him. So the landlord had to watch his step. But always his organizations were behind him, fighting for him, convincing new ways to beat the tenants, and conferring with legal experts to find ways and means of breaking the law.

Who are the men, and organizations who brought about the housing situation? Who are the men responsible for the high rents paid by the workers even today? Right at the outset, I would mention Stewart Browne, president of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and untiring fighter for the "rights" of the landlord. For the past ten years, Browne has headed his organization, and it is freely admitted that there is none who can succeed him.

Browne, The Lobbyist. At every session of the legislature, Browne is to be found, lobbying, talking, pleading, conniving, to get laws passed and quashed, all to the favor and for the benefit of the landlord. Browne has as his lieutenants Charles W. Eldt and Ernest N. Adler, two of the cleverest realtors in the city. A diabolical triumvirate, if one considers the tenant's side of the question.

The "big-moneyed" gang, however, is the Real Estate Board of New York. It is this organization, to which many of the builders are affiliated, which brought influence to bear so that only less than one per cent of the new buildings in Manhattan, and two per cent in the Bronx and Brooklyn, rented for less than \$12.50 a room. Headed by Lawrence W. Elliman, this organization is next in importance to the United, in the score of machinations against the rent-payer.

Other Organizations. Other organizations and individuals include H. H. Decker, president of the

SWEATSHOPS REEK WITH FILTH IN BROWNVILLE DISTRICT; BOSSES FLOURISH GUNS AND CLUBS

By SAMUEL CAMIEL. Non-unionism with low wages and sweatshop conditions is flourishing in Brownsville cloak contracting shops. This section of the city has become a center for small competing contract shops. There are two or three hundred scattered throughout the district employing about two thousand workers, most of whom are non-union. Many of these shops are located in wooden shacks which long ago were condemned as dangerous fire hazards.

Brownsville Cloak Sweatshops. Visiting such a shop on East New York Avenue, the writer climbed two flights of shaky steps and found no safety in attempting to hold on a broken banister. A single gas jet, flickering in the lower hall was the only source of illumination. A fire in this timber-box would undoubtedly result in a loss of many workers' lives.

Doors Locked. The doors of the contractors factory were locked tight. Only after five minutes of persuasion and of assurance was I permitted to enter. Here I was greeted with a strange sight. Two men held revolvers in their fists and another had a large, lead pipe poised on his shoulders ready to strike any unwelcome intruder.

The loft was about sixty feet long and forty feet wide. A rank odor, obviously coming from the toilets, came to my nostrils as soon as I was permitted to enter the loft. The wooden floor was dirty and some of the boards were loose. Four small windows, none open, were the only visible means of ventilation.

Five Italian women and two men were hard at work, never once lifting their eyes from the garments they were making. Later I learned from one of them that they were non-union workers and that they earned from \$25.00 to \$45.00 a week for about 55 hours labor.

Dangerous Shop Conditions. This condition was found to be the same in many other shops that were visited. Men and women were work-

ing all hours and under most unsanitary and dangerous conditions for a mere pittance a week.

The bosses are also complaining. Their shops are losing propositions and many are going out of business through sheer necessity. The contractor blames the jobber for his plight. These jobbers have large, beautifully furnished offices and show-rooms and a large stock room. They do no manufacturing and employ no clothing workers.

These jobbers are the masters of the contractors. By having the contractors compete against each other, the jobber always holds the whip over them and is assured of paying a minimum price for the garments which he needs. The non-union help employed by the contractors, and the many manufacturers who are now going into the jobbing business to evade the union cause much unemployment among the union workers.

Jobbers Indifferent.

A jobber told me: "Let them ruin themselves if they like. Why should I worry if they cut each other's throats? If I can get my garments made cheaply I don't give a damn who makes them. In this case the contractor is the cheapest. He can turn out the work at a cheaper cost to me than can the union workers. And furthermore, I am completely rid of the union nuisance."

This is typical of all the jobbers. It is they who cause the miserable conditions found in the sweatshops.

A union worker said to me: "The union-worker in the ladies' cloak industry should be awakened to the facts and make a united effort to see that all of the worker exploiting shops are shut down."

Dies From Landry's Disease.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 27.—Gill Estrella, victim of Landry's disease, over whom a desperate fight had been waged to keep him alive for the last several days, died at 7:40 o'clock tonight.



Build a Revolutionary Monument to Comrade Ruthenberg

Comrade Ruthenberg's ashes are about to be transported to Moscow to be laid at the foot of the famous Kremlin Wall, alongside the graves of the revolutionary heroes from all parts of the world. We must have a monument for him here. Shall it be a monument of brick and stone? Is this the most lasting form of monument we can conceive? To perpetuate the memory of Comrade Ruthenberg merely in brick and stone is to run contrary to everything which he stood for. He stood for activity. He stood for a constant forward surge of our movement. He typified opposition to passivity and inertia. His monument must bring this home.

What more appropriate monument can we erect to the memory of Comrade Ruthenberg than a stronger and better DAILY WORKER? What greater service can we render to the revolutionary movement of which Comrade Ruthenberg was the leader? What more powerful weapon can we create in order to carry out his appeal to "Fight On?"

The Ruthenberg DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund has been established in order to build a stronger and better DAILY WORKER, a more

powerful weapon in the class struggle. A stronger and better DAILY WORKER will not come by wishing for it. It will only come if we work for it. Let's put our shoulders to the wheel, everyone. Give, what you can afford. Give, regularly. Give and urge your fellow workers to do the same.

SCOTT NEARING On **League of Nations Or Soviet Union** TUESDAY, MARCH 29th 8:30 P. M. Brownsville Labor Lyceum 219 Sackman Street. Co-operative Educational Assn.

Seizure of Nanking Is Typical of Restraint of the People's Revolution

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

PRESIDENT Cal Coolidge and Secretary of the Navy Wilbur met at the White House in Washington last Saturday noon to exchange reports on the latest developments in China.

The newspaper reports do not give extended details as to this meeting. The Nanking massacre stuff had fallen flat. The excuse, eagerly sought for, to open hostilities on a large scale against the Chinese people, had exploded into thin air.

The report of the International News Service, for instance, of this meeting between the red-baiting secretary of the navy and the strikebreaker president, should be made a part of history. It reads:

"Secretary Wilbur went to the White House shortly before noon and informed President Coolidge that 'all of the Americans are out of Nanking'."

"Wilbur said the navy's advice indicated only one had been killed, Dr. J. E. Williams, and two wounded, a Miss Moffatt and a Mr. Hobart."

That was all. And it hasn't been proven that the People's army was responsible for this killing.

When bootleggers, beer runners and hijackers run amuck in Chicago the casualties are greater.

Yet in Chicago, as has been brought out in the municipal campaign now raging there, the attorney general of the state refuses to permit any investigation of such shootings, for instance, as the McSwiggan affair that resulted in three deaths.

The incident at Nanking, when the People's Army took over this important city with nearly half a million population, is proof of the ability of the Nationalist government to maintain revolutionary "law and order." It is the highest tribute that could possibly be paid to the discipline of the Nationalist soldiers and the self-restraint of the Chinese masses.

When the People's army successfully seized the city, it meant that 5,000 northern troops, the allies of the imperialists, including white (counter-revolutionary) Russian mercenaries, had to be driven out. Yet in this class only one American life was lost, that of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Williams, who ought to have been back in his home town of Shawnee, Ohio, instead of trying to carry the bible gospel of Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company to a people who had no stomach for it.

The imperialist government of the United States, however, is not worried about the fate of the Rev. Dr. Williams. When Wilbur and Coolidge met their only regret could have been that there were not more casualties to offer them a better excuse to come to the rescue of Standard Oil and other American investments in the Far East.

American workers and farmers demand that missionaries and the agents of big business get out of China, that all warships, with their hordes of marines and bluejackets be withdrawn. That will be the best protection for American lives in the present situation.

But the government at Washington decrees differently. Politicians, diplomats, swivel chair generals and admirals meet and decide to rush 1,500 additional marines to China. The nearly 4,000 marines and blue jacks already in China, with more than half a hundred warships, have not proved sufficient to stir up the necessary amount of trouble, to provide an excuse for an actual declaration of war. More must be sent. More are being sent.

But at the same time the campaign of the workers and farmers in this country against the sending of these trouble makers, and the withdrawal of the imperialist forces already in the Orient, continues and grows.

Thinking labor can have no sympathy for those who lose their lives in the pay of the profit masters. They sell themselves for a piece of gold. They all have a price. They get their pay.

Labor in this country should be solely concerned with the fate of Chinese labor.

There is truth in the poster that is now being displayed in Shanghai showing a foreigner stabbing a Chinese girl.

It may be taken for granted, however, that practically every atrocity tale that comes thru, trying to picture great numbers of Americans massacred, is an empty lie. The faked massacre at Nanking should live for a long time as a warning to workers in this country not to believe the nonsense that appears in the kept press.

The DAILY WORKER has published the facts of American atrocities in China. Readers will remember that last year The DAILY WORKER gave considerable space to a letter from an American soldier in Shanghai who took great pride in the bloody role that he played in helping to suppress the general strike in that city.

Remember the opening paragraph of his letter, written in the American Club, at Shanghai, to a friend in the United States as follows:

"Dear Hank: Just before the battle, fellah, I'll write you a few lines from Shanghai—Li! Ole Shanghai, where we spend the morning designing bridges, the noon fighting booze in the Astor House bar, and the afternoons and evenings shooting blood-thirsty Chinese. Yeah, even the wildest of us soon get tired of war, and even the most cold-blooded of us soon get tired of seeing the streets gory and veritable shambles."

The "blood-thirsty" Chinese were men, women and children who had gone on strike at the Shanghai textile mills, refusing to work the 12 and 14-hour day at a starvation wage.

Reminiscent of the Passaic, New Jersey, textile strike, this American writes of how death was dealt out to the Shanghai textile workers as follows:

"This afternoon we were armed for a long campaign, had killed ten Chinese, crippled many for life, and had spilled blood all over Nanking Road—to protect our interests."

"Well, when we were about to open fire again, and this time to perhaps kill hundreds, two of our armored cars arrived, each with one-inch steel walls, turrets, and machine guns mounted like in tanks—and these cars drove full speed into the mobs."

"The injury was appalling, two crushed to death, their guts spilling all over the streets, broken legs, ribs, and battered bodies caused by the mad rush for safety."

At another point this soldier of imperialism wrote: "The slaughter was pretty, seven at the first session, with the usual street full of heathens crawling on all fours, bleeding and screaming, and the usual street full of gore."

In the face of a century of provocation, the loss of one American life at Nanking, when this city was taken over by the People's army, will stand forth as the greatest testimony possible of the calm restraint of a great people struggling to be free. The Chinese people's revolution has the numbers on its side. It moves like an irresistible glacier pushing imperialism and all its frantic allies into the Pacific Sea.

The Austrian Working Women in the Factories

By BERTHA BRAUNTHAL, Vienna.

THE position of the working women in Austria is deteriorating from year to year. Austria is a small country the industry of which is no longer able to compete on the world market with the more technically developed countries like Germany and England. As the employers cannot rationalize their production, they are endeavoring to maintain the anarchistic capitalist system by means of the intensification of labor, cutting down wages and prolonging the working day.

Women Workers First
The working women are the first to fall victims to this offensive on the part of the employers. This offensive is not meeting with the necessary resistance on the part of the working class as the GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT is being used by the employers to worsen the conditions of those still in employment.

The number of unemployed at the beginning of February amounted to a total of 1,800,000 workers, of whom, one third are working women. Moreover, the latter are not so well organized as the men, as is shown by the fact that at the end of 1925, out of a total of 807,515 organized workers only 185,922, i. e. 23.02% were women. It must be admitted that working women do not take an active part in Trade Union life, while the Socialistic Trade Union leaders do not make any effort to attract the women into this work and to educate them.

Equal Pay for Equal Work
The Communists are everywhere putting forth the demand of EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK, and as the result of our agitation the social democratic women brought forward the same demand at their last party conference in October. As a matter of fact this demand is not realized even in the various undertakings and works which are under the control of the social democrats. It is characteristic of this party which is continually boasting of being the most "Left" and model revolutionary party in the Second International, that its leader, Otto Bauer, considered it necessary, at the benefit of some prominent trade union leaders, to declare at the party conference that this demand—equal pay for equal work—need not be realized immediately as it would encounter great difficulties in view of the economic crisis now prevailing.

Just as in regard to the question of equal pay for equal work, so the social democrats have betrayed the interests of the working women in regard to the abominable ANTI-ABORTION LAW. In spite of all the big talk, not only has no serious fight been put up by the Socialist Party of Austria for the abolition of this law under which many working women are flung into prison for practicing abortion, but at the above-mentioned Party Conference a motion calling for the complete abolition of the anti-abortion law was rejected.

Communists in Serious Struggle
Only the COMMUNIST PARTY, in spite of the fact that it is still small, is carrying on a serious struggle against all the laws and conditions oppressing the working women. At this year's INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY the Party put forward the following main slogans:

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.
EXTENSION OF PROTECTION FOR WORKING WOMEN AND MOTHERS.
ABOLITION OF THE ANTI-ABORTION LAWS.

THRU THE CLASS STRUGGLE TO THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT!

My Country 'Tis of Thee
By NAT KAPLAN.

Hymns Of Hate
It gives me a pain
Until I'm giddy
To hear parents call
Their offspring kiddie.
—Chicago Tribune.

It affects me so
I'm almost flighty
To hear a girl say:
"Nightie, nightie."
—Florida Times-Union.

The guy I hate
Is that loathsome baby
Who ends a spiel
With: "I don't mean maybe!"

Rainbow
What with the "yellow-peril," the "red menace" and the ubiquitous topic of blue laws, that sage body, congress, will soon buzz with colorful conversation.

Referee and Humorist
Heard Nick Longworth, speaker of the house, at the recent banquet of the Cartoonists of America. He is a born humorist—and, more to the point, he has to be. Likely enough, he will start the next session with, "May the best man win, and no hitting in the clinches!"

Say It Ain't So!
Two of our friends, one a congressman, and the other, a columnist, threaten to quit and go to work.

The Shanghai Gesture
To those who had referred to them, simply and contemptuously, as "the heathen Chinese," our friends are now thumbing their noses in a general westerly direction.

Frustration
The plight of the poor playwrights who receive lukewarm receptions reminds one of the Harvard girl who was courting a Radcliffe girl. The doleful fellow complained that he preferred active hostility to passive acquiescence.

form the same amount of work as was formerly done by twelve. The exploitation of working women is most strikingly shown where women working on time rates have to perform the preparatory work for men engaged on piece work. These women are compelled to work at the same breakneck speed as the men in order that the latter shall not be kept waiting for material. The consequence is an appalling increase in the number of ACCIDENTS, which according to official statistics rose from 2417 cases in 1924 to 2624 in 1925. At the same time women receive much LOWER WAGES than the men. Among the cases mentioned above, in a certain factory whilst the men earn 50-60 (Austrian) shillings a week on piece work the women only get 28-32 shillings, i. e. less than one English pound for practically the same work. As a rule the women earn in the very best cases two-thirds, but generally only one half of the almost starvation wages of the men.

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THRU THE CLASS STRUGGLE TO THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT!

Hallelujah!
The radio has brought a gleam of joy into the life of this sad chronicler. Now he is able to smoke and snicker during a church sermon—or even end the session. Two years of compulsory chapel and church are avenged!

Attention New Playwrights!
We should like to join the round of discussion started by Messrs. Lyons, Shields and Allen, but our local (606) of the National Brotherhood of Columnists very strictly enforces the rules against the purchase of the afore tickets and the paying of restaurant checks. Perhaps we shall never see "Loudspeaker" or "Earth."

Compensation
A varied and hectic set of experiences teaches one that a rolling stone gathers no coin of the realm, a shiny suit and a heluva lot of fun.

Mrs. Feldebaum
The gobbidge man, mommer!
"Tell him we don't want any!"

Could Not Repay Loan, Young Worker Commits Suicide When Scolded

(By A Worker Correspondent).
DENVER, Colo., March 27.—Sam Dalldow, 17, a junior at high school, attempted suicide recently by taking poison.

Instead of metaphysical wonderings and of trying to find out about things after death like most of the recent student suicides he had the great here and now to worry about.

He worked for the Tramway Company after school as a trailer conductor and said he had to have money for change so he borrowed \$25.00 from a loan shark.

He paid the \$25 with interest back, but had to borrow more right soon and when he could not pay it back the loan company started to send letters to his home. His mother was angry because he borrowed money and he didn't know what to do, he said. Perplexed by life's difficulties he tried to end it all by death.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Letters From Our Readers

What is Proletarian Art?

Dear Editor, Daily Worker: What is this proletarian art I hear these learned birds talk about? It seems that it's something that every radical tries to attain and something that "The New Masses" made a sorry mess over. Way up here in the Bronx we haven't much tenuity, but this much we are emboldened to say:

The guys who are looking for proletarian art in Greenwich Village or are trying to concoct some out of their own little heads are filled with the juice of the pretzel. What the matter with them is that they never worked at proletarian art. If they did they would find out what a truck-driver's oath means when he finds out that he's going the wrong way on a one-way street, and there's a cop at the end of the block—and no chance for turning. They ought to have to attend countless fraction meetings, membership meetings, committee meetings; they ought to do the countless little things that take the Communist's time and energy. Then, perhaps, in their few spare moments, would they write something that would approach that nebulous proletarian art they get so excited about.

Anyway, comrades, here's something from my typewriter which does not purport to be proletarian or any other kind of art, for that matter. I'm mean enough to hope that the New Magazine of The Daily Worker is so starved for copy that you'll even print some of my stuff.

—SIMEON GERSON, 1256 Findlay Ave.

Wants Movie Column

Editor, Daily Worker: Where is Walt Carmon and what has become of Sylvan Pollack? I enjoy Harbor Allen's reviews and chuckle at A. B. Magli's destruction of pseudo-revolutionary play-acting, but—these shows rarely leave New York City, and a review without the possibility of viewing the show is like doughnuts minus coffee. The movie, on the contrary, has nationwide presentation and is generally more within the range of the plebeian purse. An when W. C. reviews a screen story he interests us whether we live in N. Y. C., Podunk, or even Northampton, Mass. Is it possible that Walt is sulking in Chicago since the removal to New York, and how does this excuse Sylvan Pollack, whom I believe to be a New Yorker? Give us more movie reviews and less bulletins of what's playing in New York theatres. The "Daily" is a National paper.

More power to Lyons' "Footnotes" and O'Flaherty's column, but have we gained them to lose Max Schachtman's "Weekly Review"? 'Twould be a shame.

Personal regards from our branch to Comrade Miller whom we miss greatly, and comrades greetings to the rest of the editorial staff.—AL BINCH, Boston, Mass.

Urges Ban On "Peaches."

Editor, Daily Worker: It isn't enough that the capitalist press has been plaguing us with this Peaches and Browning stuff.

How regrettable it is that even our own "Daily" should allow the symposium conducted by Egdamlet to follow the example of the capitalist press, the purpose of which is to corrupt the minds of the workers. With comrades greetings.—HARRY WILKES.

Replies to Scissorbill

Editor, Daily Worker: I would like to meet Mr. Scissorbill and give him a piece of my mind. If it were not for ignoramus like Mr. Scissorbill Communism would thrive more readily. A man who favors bosses when he only receives eighteen dollars a week is a fool. I wonder how he manages to live on that salary. Most probably he lives on the propaganda that the bosses hand out and for eighteen dollars he works like a mule.

Mr. Scissorbill, some of the best brains belong to the Communists and the true meaning of Communism has not gone through your thick head yet. If we had less fools like you and more intelligent men like that "damned" this world would be a better place to live in. I am, Against the bosses.—A STUDENT.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

TWO HYMNS OF HATE, AND A HYMN OF HOPE

Joseph Kalar

1.
The oozing slime of your minds has defiled all things; the whip in your hands has lashed all things, love, friendship, brotherhood, all things; and sanity itself you drowned in the putrid vomit of your souls!

These things—by God! We shall remember! You have robbed, beaten, killed, and the smirk on your face deepens, and your hands close in pious affirmation of the goodness of God, a God created in your own image, bestial, cruel, insatiable!

The worker that toiled at your command, sweated blood in smelters, toiled in the damp hell of coal mines, shriveled in factories, was beaten in jails, sold like a slave that your paunch might burst with your gluttony, you suffocated in the filth of your insatiable greed, and as he fell, you only lashed him the more, frothing at the mouth!

These things—yes, by God! We shall remember them!

2.
I was told America was my sweetheart, that she was the light of liberty, that she fought the leprosy of ignorance, war, and race hatred. I fell for that stuff, that bunk. I was ready to die for her.

That was before I caught her fornicating with the bestial Gods that strip the earth of all beautiful things; that was before I caught her pimping for the fat complacent men loling like swine in their high chairs, while my brothers were hung by the rope in their hands!

That was before I caught her stabbing Nicaragua, trying to throttle Mexico, joining with the rest of the whores in the mad swinish dance over China!

If they come to me with that sweetheart stuff again, by God! I'll know what to do!

I know now who my sweetheart is, and I'll never forget, even though they rape, murder, and burn her before my eyes, by God! I will never forget!

O God! Darkness! Darkness! Monstrous, horrible darkness!

Out of the whirling agony that is the earth Vomit clouds of acid smoke! Blood flooding the land, coloring the waters. Cosmos itself on the wrack!

Dark! Out of the womb of darkness, Slender fingers of light come stealing, Bathing the tortured earth with waves of delicious warmth.

O blessed light! O beautiful unconquerable force!

HOMELESS CHILDREN — IN U. S. S. R. AND IN THE U. S. A.

We offer here one of a series of four articles from our correspondent in Moscow on a problem about which, much noise was made recently in the capitalist press. In each of them one definite aspect will be taken up frankly and in detail. And as in the case of this one, not only will the truth be told about conditions in Russia, but this condition will be compared with those prevailing in capitalist countries—even in the richest on earth, the United States of America. In almost every case this comparison will be based upon government publications, and elsewhere on unquestionable non-Communist authorities. Inasmuch as this problem is a deep social problem it cannot be dealt with in any narrow reportorial manner. It involves questions of law, family, health, labor, education—and above all the class character of the two states involved.

There are three chief sources that account for the problem of homeless children in the Soviet Union: (1) The direct heritage from czarism and capitalism; (2) the imperialist and civil war; (3) the famine of 1921.

First, there is a direct heritage from czarism and capitalism in children of those elements so submerged by capitalist misery that they do not care for the new conditions of the proletarian state, especially since in the beginning all efforts must be concentrated so sharply on the fight for life against the imperialist foe that, despite the best of intentions, proletarian social welfare work must wait.

Also in America. All countries will bequeath such a heritage to their young proletarian dictatorship. An American writer recently boasted that, thanks to the "force," 40,000 children who would not otherwise have been provided for on Christmas day were given a big feed in the police stations. (Fosdick, "American Police Systems.")

The Philadelphia Bureau of Children has stated that "about 100,000 children in Pennsylvania need some form of care, either public or private, away from their own homes or within their own homes under mothers' assistance." ("The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," Sept., 1925, p. 159.)

But the Russian road was an especially heavy one. Prof. Gernet states that the number of families below the poverty line in Petersburg alone in 1914 amounted to almost 36,000, and that by 1916 this had risen to 83,000. Estimating two children per family we have a potential army of waifs of staggering size in the former capital alone, an army greater than the total still to be cared for throughout the whole Soviet realm—a sixth of the earth.

American Child Workers.
In shedding its crocodile tears over the boys on Russian streets on winter nights, the American press loses sight of its own army of children engaged in the so-called "street trades," a euphemism which hides a large part of the "besprezhorn" problem in capitalist countries. Even in rich America two million children must work for their living—which is a condition from which Soviet Russia is happily free. Adults only sell newspapers and deliver telegrams, special delivery letters, packages, etc. The adult cobbler is the only bootblack. The boys and girls go to school until it is time to continue their training in the industries.

But in America, the 1923 report of the chief of the children's bureau, department of labor (p. 16), states that in the American city of Wilkes-Barre, for instance, five out of every hundred school children are engaged in "street trades," half of them under the age of 12, even though the state law expressly forbids such employment to boys under 14.

Under-aged Newbies.
One-fifth of the newbies were under 10 years of age—and "newbies" are reported to furnish 66 per cent of the reform school inmates in New York, 75 per cent in Philadelphia. In the 1920 official report of the same "children's bureau" (p. 22), we are told that in a mining town "3% of the boys and 1% of the girls had worked—family need was the reason most frequently given for the children leaving and going to work—nearly 3% of the fathers had had periods of unemployment during the year and one-fifth had met with accidents at their work."

Capitalism Breaks Family.
The effect of capitalist family relationships and of the street environment on American child slaves will be gone into later in taking up the false press charges that the problem of the Russian waif is "a distressing result of the Bolshevik efforts to destroy the family and the church." For the present it is enough to show that the streets of capitalist countries are by no means clear of children on wintry nights.

Worst in Colonies.
Bad as conditions are in the more developed metropolises, they are even worse in the colonies where capitalist exploitation lays its most ruthless hand. Thus the 1922 report of the children's bureau admits (p. 19): "A large group of homeless children, estimated at 10,000, constitute a pressing problem of dependency in Porto Rico. The bureau made a schedule study of a considerable number of these children, which revealed not only their present needs but some of the causes which made them homeless. Interest has been aroused among official and unofficial agencies." "At that time this was by no means a new problem because the same official agency reported two years previously: 'With 100,000 children between 8 and 14 out

In \$1,000,000 Case



Frederick L. Black, business manager of the "Dearborn Independent," which, with Henry Ford, is a defendant in Aaron Sapiro's \$1,000,000 libel suit being heard in Detroit.